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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this City, dated Jan 6, 1789; *received by the February Packet, arrived at New-York from Falmouth.*

"I promiſed you in the beginning of my letter to give ſome account of the Parliamentary debates, which have lately ſo much occupied my attention. I am this moment returned from the Houſe, ſo that I can report to you the very lateſt proceedings.

"You muſt have already frequently heard of the melancholy ſubject of theſe debates, for ſo it is the faſhion of people of all deſcriptions to denominate the king's inſanity; thoſe who are ſure of gaining, as well as thoſe who muſt loſe by it. The King being inſane, the exerciſe of the right of royal authority ſtands ſtill, and the nation are called upon in their wiſdom to provide a remedy for the miſchief. The Parliament aſſemble for this purpoſe, (and ſo ſhall I continue to call the *two Houſes* of Parliament, though headed by a mad King, in contradiction to the faſhionable idea of the Foxites, that they only form a Convention) and being aſſembled, it is propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, after going through the neceſſary ceremonies of aſcertaining the King's incapacity, &c. that the two Houſes of Parliament as the free, legal and conſtitutional repreſentatives of all the eſtates of the people of this kingdom, provide a regent for the purpoſe of adminiſtering the executive branch of government, of ſupplying that defect in the government which the King's inſanity has occaſioned.—To this propoſal of the Miniſter, an amendment was propoſed by an oppoſition Member, viz. "that an addreſs be preſented to the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon himſelf the government, in imitation of that ſent to the Prince of Orange, at the time of the revolution." The object of this amendment was to proceed by the moſt expeditious means poſſible to the perfecting of the legiſlature, by recognizing the rights of the Prince of Wales to form the third branch of it, without performing any legiſlative act previous to it, as the act of Parliament propoſed by the Miniſter would have been. In ſupport of this amendment, Mr. Fox made an aſſertion, which his friends finding it univerſally condemned have attributed to paſſion, and ſtiled a haſty and unguarded expreſſion, that the Prince of Wales had an abſolute right to aſſume the regency. I confeſs, I never have thought it an unadviſed aſſertion, myſelf; I rather think the Prince wiſhed to feel the pulſe of the two Houſes, and ordered Fox to make the aſſertion. This is entirely matter of conjecture, and perhaps, a ſingular one. However, in anſwer to it, Mr. Pitt aſſerted what was apparently a bolder and more alarming doctrine, that the Prince of Wales had no better right to the regency, than any other ſubject of his Majeſty's dominions: this he qualified by a promiſe that, as ſoon as the Houſe ſhould have acceded to his original propoſitions, he would propoſe that the Prince ſhould be appointed regent, ſole regent, and that he ſhould have no permanent council—He allowed the infinite advantages which would reſult from ſuch a choice, the danger and inconvenience which would follow any other; but contended that the two Houſes of Parliament had a right to exerciſe their diſcretion in the buſineſs; that they were the legal guardians of the realm, and were in duty bound to provide for its emergencies, and to take care that the commonwealth ſuffered no detriment. This difference of opinions gave riſe to two of the warmeſt, ableſt and beſt conducted debates, firſt in the Houſe of Commons, and then in the Houſe of Lords, that I have ever heard. The Houſe of Commons ſat till 4, and the Houſe of Lords till half paſt 12. They were on different days, and I had the advantage of hearing both. In both Houſes the queſtion of *right* was rather avoided on the part of the Prince. Indeed, the Duke of York came down to the Houſe of Lords, to ſay for his brother, that he aſſumed, contended for, or inſiſted on no right whatſoever, and gave the Houſe to underſtand, that he would be ſatisfied with the regency given to him in what way they pleaſed. Beſides the ordinary ſpeakers of the Houſe of Commons, Lord North took a very active part in this debate, and I was very much pleaſed to hear him—I had never heard him before, and found ſomething vaſtly impoſing in his manner, as well as in his elocution. In the Houſe of Lords, the perſon who ſhone moſt, and whoſe ſpeech was moſt univerſally admired by all orders and claſſes of men, was my friend Lord Landſdown; he ſpoke like a god; his ſpeech was full fraught with the pureſt principles of the conſtitution; he contended for, and aſſerted nobly and manfully the ſacred *rights* of the *people*; denied that Kings and Princes had *any rights*, except thoſe which they held in truſt for the people, and for their benefit. The Houſe, ſtrangers, and all, were burſting with applauſe. There was not a freeman, nor a lover of the conſtitution preſent, whoſe heart did not dilate upon the occaſion, and who did not bleſs the orator for the precious truths which fell from his mouth. Mr. Pitt ſo ably ſupported in that Houſe, and ſo ſtrong himſelf, in and by, and thro' himſelf in the other, carried all his propoſitions by conſiderable majorities. In the midſt of this buſineſs, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons died, and that gave riſe to ſome delay: however, Mr. Grenville, brother to the Marquis of Buckingham, was choſen yeſterday Speaker, in Mr. Cornwall's place; and to-day the Houſe met to conſider the reſtrictions which Mr. Pitt promiſed to ſtate to them with regard to the power of the regent. Inſtead of going into that diſcuſſion as every body expected, and for the ſake of which, I put off the concluſion of my letter until ſo late a period, yet, I fear, I ſhall not be in time with it. The Houſe have employed themſelves the whole evening in the moſt violent and abuſive altercations, and adjourned for the purpoſe of farther examination of the King's phyſicians, with reſpect to the preſent ſtate of his Majeſty's health; a thing which has always been, and is of as general notoriety, as any one tranſaction or fact that ever took place. The buſineſs it is expected will end in the laying ſome few reſtrictions on the regent, and then in the regent's turning every one out of office who joined to lay them on him. So much for a general ſketch of the late debates, or rather of the ſubject of them."

Authentic Copy of Mr. PITT's *Letter to His Royal Highneſs the* PRINCE *of* WALES, *left at Carlton Houſe, on Tueſday Night, the* 30*th December.*

SIR,

THE proceedings in parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it neceſſary to propoſe to the Houſe of Commons, the particular meaſures to be taken for ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of royal authority during the preſent interval, and your Royal Highneſs having ſome time ſince ſignified your pleaſure, that any communication on this ſubject ſhould be in writing, I take the liberty of reſpectfully entreating your Royal Highneſs's permiſſion to ſubmit to your conſideration the out-lines of the plan which his Majeſty's *Confidential Servants* humbly conceive, (according to the beſt judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highneſs ſhould be empowered to exerciſe the royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, during his Majeſty's illneſs, and to do all acts which might legally be done by his Majeſty, with proviſions, nevertheleſs, that the care of his majeſty's royal perſon, and the management of his Majeſty's houſehold, and the direction and appointment of the officers and ſervants therein, ſhould be in the Queen, under ſuch regulations as may be thought neceſſary.—That the power to be exerciſed by your Royal Highneſs ſhould not extend to the granting the real or perſonal property of the king, (except as far as relates to the renewal of leaſes) to the granting any office in reverſion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, any penſion, or any office whatever, except ſuch as muſt by law be granted for life, or during good behaviour, nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the peerage of this realm, to any perſon, except his Majeſty's iſſue, who ſhall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Theſe are the chief points which have occurred to his Majeſty's ſervants. I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the ſuppoſition that his Majeſty's illneſs is only temporary, and may be of no long duration. It may be difficult to fix before hand, the preciſe period for which theſe proviſions ought to laſt; but if unfortunately his Majeſty's recovery ſhould be protracted to a more diſtant period, than there is reaſon at preſent to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wiſdom of parliament, to re-conſider theſe proviſions, whenever the circumſtances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highneſs ſhould be pleaſed to require any further explanation on the ſubject, and ſhould condeſcend to ſignify your orders, that I ſhould have the honor of attending your Royal Highneſs for that purpoſe, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highneſs may wiſh to receive ſuch explanation, I ſhall reſpectfully wait your Royal Highneſs's commands.

I have the honor to be,
With the utmoſt deference and ſubmiſſion,
SIR,
Your Royal Highneſs's
Moſt dutiful and devoted Servant,
(Signed) W. PITT.

Downing-ſtreet, Tueſday Night, Dec. 30, 1788.

Authentic Copy of the Paper delivered by the Prince *of* Wales *to the Lord Chancellor, in Reply to the Letter ſent to his* Royal Highneſs *from Mr.* Pitt.

THE Prince of Wales learns from Mr. Pitt's letter, the proceedings in parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majeſty's confidential ſervants conceive to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

Concerning the ſteps already taken by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is ſilent. Nothing done by the two Houſes of Parliament can be a proper ſubject of his animadverſion; but when previouſly to any diſcuſſion in parliament, the outlines of a ſcheme of government are ſent for his conſideration, in which it is propoſed that he ſhall be perſonally and principally concerned, and by which the Royal Authority, and the Public welfare may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjuſtifiable, were he to with-hold an explicit declaration of his ſentiments. His ſilence might be conſtrued into a previous approbation of a plan, the accompliſhment of which every motive of duty to his Father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public intereſt, obliges him to conſider as injurious to both.

In the ſtate of deep diſtreſs, in which the Prince, and the whole Royal Family were involved, by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment, when government, deprived of its chief energy and ſupport, ſeemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all deſcriptions of good ſubjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan ſhould be offered to his conſideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any perſon intended to repreſent the King's authority; much leſs in the hands of his Eldeſt Son, the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms, and the perſon moſt bound to the maintainance of his Majeſty's juſt prerogatives and authority, as well as moſt intereſted in the happineſs, the proſperity, and the glory of the people.

The prince forbears to remark on the ſeveral parts of the ſketch of the plan laid before him; he apprehends it muſt have been formed with ſufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of ſentiment in the projectors of it. But he truſts, with confidence, to the wiſdom and juſtice of parliament, when the whole of the ſubject, and the circumſtances connected with it, ſhall come under their deliberation.

He obſerves therefore, only generally on the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt—and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the obſervation, that he ſees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakneſs, diſorder, and inſecurity in every branch of the adminiſtration of affairs—A project for dividing the Royal Family from each other—for ſeparating the Court from the State, and thereby disjoining government from its natural and accuſtomed ſupport.—A ſcheme for diſconnecting the authority to command ſervice, from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of government, without the means of ſoftening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favor, or benignity.

The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are alſo rendered ſtill more painful to him, by obſerving that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuſe jealouſies and ſuſpicion (wholly groundleſs, he truſts) in that quarter, whoſe confidence it will ever be the firſt pride of his life to merit and obtain.

With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and reſtrictions propoſed, the Prince can have but little to obſerve. No light or information is offered him by his Majeſty's miniſters on theſe points. They have informed him what the powers are which they mean to refuſe him, not why they are withheld.

The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this conſtitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the crown are veſted there, as a truſt for the benefit of the people, and that they are ſacred only as they are neceſſary to the preſervation of that poiſe and balance of the conſtitution, which experience has proved to be the true ſecurity of the liberty of the ſubject—muſt be allowed to obſerve, that the plea of public utility ought to be ſtrong, manifeſt, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or ſuſpenſion of any one of thoſe eſſential rights in the ſupreme power, or its repreſentative; or which can juſtify the Prince in conſenting, that in his perſon, an experiment ſhall be made to aſcertain with how ſmall a portion of the Kingly power the executive government of this country may be carried on.

The Prince has only to add, that if ſecurity for his Majeſty's re-poſſeſſing his rightful government, whenever it ſhall pleaſe Providence, in bounty to the country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any meaſure is neceſſary, or even conducive to that end, to be the firſt to urge it as the preliminary and paramount conſideration of any ſettlement in which he would conſent to ſhare.

If attention to what it is preſumed might be his Majeſty's feelings and wiſhes on the happy day of his recovery, be the object, it is with the trueſt ſincerity the Prince expreſſes his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge, that the government of his Son and repreſentative had exhibited the Sovereign Power of the realm in a ſtate of degradation, of curtailed authority, and diminiſhed energy—a ſtate, hurtful in practice to the proſperity and government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the ſecurity of the Monarch, and the rights of his family.

Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and perſonal property, the Prince feels himſelf compelled to remark, that it was not neceſſary for Mr. Pitt, nor proper to ſuggeſt to the Prince, the reſtraint he propoſes againſt the Prince's granting away the King's real and perſonal property. The Prince does not conceive, that during the King's life, he is, by law, entitled to make any ſuch grant; and he is ſure, that he has never ſhewn the ſmalleſt inclination to poſſeſs any ſuch power. But it remains with Mr Pitt to conſider the eventual intereſts of the Royal Family, and to provide a proper and natural ſecurity againſt the miſmanagement of them by others.

The Prince has diſcharged an indiſpenſable duty, in thus giving his free opinion on the plan ſubmitted to his conſideration.

His conviction of the evils which may ariſe to the King's intereſts, to the peace and happineſs of the Royal Family, and to the ſafety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its preſent maimed and debilitated ſtate, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other conſideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful truſt impoſed upon him by the preſent melancholy neceſſity (which of all the King's ſubjects he deplores the moſt) in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the Houſe of Brunſwick, and the generoſity which has always diſtinguiſhed this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties, inſeparable from this moſt critical ſituation, with comfort to himſelf, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public.

(Signed) G. P.

Carleton-houſe, Jan. 2. 1789.

An ADDRESS from the Subſcribers, Members of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to their Conſtituents and other Freemen thereof.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

WHEN we were honoured by your free ſuffrages, with a ſeat in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, we undertook the delicate and arduous office, with a due ſenſe of the importance of our ſtations, and the extenſive influence that our conduct might have upon your liberties, and the liberties of your deſcendants. We were elected for the expreſs purpoſe of legiſlation, under the preſent conſtitution, and conſidered ourſelves as the guardians of thoſe invaluable rights and privileges ſecured to you by it, and as being prohibited in the ſtrongeſt manner, by every poſſible moral and political obligation, from doing any act or thing, directly or indirectly injurious to the conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by the convention. Every member of the legiſlature of this commonwealth, has actually taken the following oaths or affirmations, viz. "I do ſwear (or affirm) "that I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Penn-"ſylvania; and that I will not directly or indirectly do any act or "thing prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government "thereof, as eſtabliſhed by the convention." And alſo, I do ſwear "(or affirm) that as a member of this aſſembly I will not propoſe "or aſſent to any bill, vote, or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me "injurious to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing "whatſoever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their "rights and privileges, as declared in the conſtitution of this ſtate, "but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful honeſt repre-"ſentative, and guardian of the people, according to the beſt of "my judgement and abilities."

Under the influence of ſuch ſolemn obligations, we would eſteem ourſelves unfaithful guardians of thoſe liberties you have committed to our charge, and unworthy of the truſt you have repoſed in us, if we failed to give you notice of any attempts to invade or abridge them; that you might by a manly and reſolute exertion, at this critical conjuncture, aſſert and vindicate, that free and equal conſtitution, which an overborne minority in your aſſembly is no longer able to preſerve.

You will be juſtly aſtoniſhed, when we inform you, that notwithſtanding ſuch ſolemn obligations, a majority of your preſent legiſlature have entered into a number of reſolutions, calculated to induce you to call a convention for the purpoſe of altering the conſtitution of this commonwealth, and thereby entrap you to give the finiſhing ſtroke to your expiring liberties with your own hands.

After having oppoſed theſe deſtructive reſolutions, during their progreſs through the houſe, with all the arguments that could be ſuggeſted, from the ſolemnity of our oaths, the importance of our truſt, the deſtructive tendency of the reſolutions themſelves, and the unſeaſonableneſs of the meaſure, we had nothing remaining but to enter our ſolemn but unavailing proteſt upon the minutes of the houſe.

Having done ſo much in the character of guardians of the rights and liberties of our fellow citizens, we do not think we have done all our duty, until we have warned you, with all that ſolicitude which the ſacred truſt you have repoſed in us demands, of the extreme danger that will attend your complying with the recommendation of the majority of your aſſembly to call a convention to alter our conſtitution. You can eaſily remember that this is the fourth attempt of the ſame ariſtocratic party, to betray you into a voluntary ſurrender of your liberties by the alteration of your frame of government, but every attempt they have hitherto made has been treated with an indignation becoming free citizens, and the authors thereof have been covered with diſgrace and confuſion. But heretofore, when they were taking meaſures to deſtroy your conſtitution, they were ſo imprudent as to publiſh, what they wiſhed you to adopt in its ſtead, and the bare inſpection of it, procured that rejection which it deſerved from a free and enlightened people. This was particularly the caſe with the plan of government this party prepared for you in 1784, which breathed nothing but the ſpirit of deſpotiſm, and whoſe every feature was diſtorted with their inſatiable luſt of power, and we have no reaſon to believe their principles are changed for the better ſince that memorable period. You then thought your liberties were ſafer in the hands of plain honeſt citizens, who had not yet learned to trifle with the ſolemnity of an oath, who had not gotten the better of the virtuous principles of their education; and who having no hopes of dividing among themſelves the emoluments of lucrative offices, would be obliged to ſubmit to the ſame plan of government with yourſelves.---And we truſt the ſame ſpirit of liberty is ſtill alive in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and will now be arouſed to aſſert your privileges. Why ſhould the liberties of Pennſylvania be conſtantly in danger from this reſtleſs ſpirit of deſpotiſm, or from the open or more concealed attempts of the very men who are honoured by her confidence and ſupported in their power by her treaſures? Their principles are not changed, their views are the ſame, and all their meaſures are evidently calculated to accompliſh the ſame object. Unleſs you will call this a change of principle, that ſome of theſe men, who could not in the year 1778, take the preceeding oaths, without an expreſs reſervation to themſelves of a liberty to attempt an alteration in the conſtitution, when they ſhould judge it prudent and practicable, have now been able to take the oaths which they imagined at that time abridged them of this liberty, without any qualifying reſervations whatſoever, and yet have concurred with their party in this direct attempt to procure an alteration of the conſtitution. Whether this change of principle bears a favourable aſpect on your liberties we leave you to determine?

There is reaſon to believe, that they have covered their real deſigns with theſe ſpecious, but fallacious pretences, viz. "That "the burden and expences of the preſent form of government are "with difficulty borne. And that various inſtances occur, where-"in this form is contradictory to the conſtitution of the United "States, which every member of the legiſlature, and all executive "and judicial officers are bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport." Theſe are the only reaſons they have given for ſo dangerous and precipitate a meaſure; and in order to induce you to call a convention, they have confidently aſſerted, "that theſe are circum-"ſtances which will not admit of the delay of the method pre-"ſcribed by the conſtitution." They flattered themſelves, that the expences of the ſupport of government would be a popular argument with you, who muſt pay them with your taxes, to adopt any other form that would promiſe a diminution of them, while the ſame privileges are preſerved to you. But unhappily for them the argument is neither true in fact, nor can we think they believe it themſelves, at the ſame time that they wiſh you to be influenced by the deluſive proſpect. We ſhall endeavour to ſtate this matter in the plaineſt light.

In this let us take to our aſſiſtance the wiſdom and œconomy of the two largeſt ſtates in the union, Virginia and Maſſachuſetts, which agree neareſt with Pennſylvania in extent of territory, number of inhabitants, reſources, and repreſentation in Congreſs. The annual expences of Maſſachuſetts appear by their own public accounts to be 37500l. Pennſylvania currency, and of Virginia 50000l. of the ſame currency, whilſt thoſe of Pennſylvania amount to no more than 28000l. per annum, by the ſtatement of the comptroller general (including incidental expences) and even this will be leſſened for the time to come. So that the form of government of Pennſylvania appears from this compariſon to be the moſt friendly to œconomy. If the projectors of this meaſure really believed the expences were too great, why have they not leſſened them for theſe three years paſt, during which time they have had an uncontrouled majority in the legiſlature; they had the power to do it, and if the buſineſs was practicable and expedient it was certainly their duty, and not the buſineſs of a convention; nay why have they on the contrary been employed in creating new and uſeleſs offices for the ſupport of their needy friends and dependents, and in ſplitting up counties, and thereby increaſing the number of counſellors, which they profeſs to aſſert are too numerous already? Beſides all this, you can all ſee that the eſtabliſhment of a ſecond houſe of legiſlature, in which the *better born may be ſeparated from the common countrymen* in their deliberations, which is the avowed object of the oppoſers of your ſimple conſtitution, will be ſo far from leſſening, that it will greatly increaſe the expences and burdens of your government. Judge then, whether they really mean to leſſen your taxes by the propoſed meaſure, or whether they only mean to provide for themſelves and their dependents at your expence. Judge of their feeling the burdens of your taxes, when in this very ſeſſion, in which they pretend to complain that it was too great for you to bear, they have created a new officer, never before heard of in this ſtate, with a ſalary of five hundred pounds a year, with an allowance for as many clerks as ſhall be deemed neceſſary, in addition to all you have hitherto paid, for the ſupport of one of their zealous partizans, and at the ſame time for the eventual removal of one of the moſt induſtrious and independent officers of the government, who could have done all the buſineſs of the new-erected officer, with the aſſiſtance of another clerk, which they refuſed to allow; and ſo ſolicitous were they to provide for their friend at your expence, that they would not truſt the Supreme Executive Council with the nomination of the officer, whoſe buſineſs it was by your conſtitution, but inſerted his name in the bill, which was brought in and read for the firſt time in the forenoon, called up and read a ſecond time by ſpecial order immediately afterwards, and debated by paragraphs, ordered to be printed for conſideration in the ſame forenoon; the bill was brought in wet from the hands of the workmen, and was read the third time the ſame day in which it originated, was ordered to be engroſſed, and was paſſed into a law the next morning; in open defiance of your conſtitution, which preſcribes that bills ſhall lie over, printed for conſideration, from one ſeſſion to another, before they are finally paſſed into laws, excepting in caſes of neceſſity. An inſtance of precipitancy this, which was never before known in Pennſylvania, not even when the enemy were in poſſeſſion of your capital.

As to their ſecond reaſon, for your calling a convention to alter your form of government, viz. "That it is in many caſes con-"tradictory to the federal conſtitution of the United States;" it is equally frivolous, unfounded and deluſory with the other. Becauſe a convention of this ſtate, with equal authority to that of the convention who framed your conſtitution, has already adopted the federal conſtitution, and thereby has repealed every article of your plan of government, which was contradictory to it. For they have without reſervation or condition adopted this clauſe in the ſixth article of the federal government among others, viz. "That the "conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be "made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made or which ſhall "be made under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the "ſupreme law of the land, and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be "bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any "ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding." After adopting this article by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, what article of your conſtitution remains to claſh with the federal government, or withſtand the irreſiſtable force of a law of Congreſs? How idle and fallacious then is the argument for a change in your plan of government, to make it conformable to that of the United States; when theſe very men know, that you have already, by the higheſt authority in the ſtate, made the conſtitution and the laws of Congreſs paramount to all your laws, and your conſtitution into the bargain? Do not the conſtitutions of all the different ſtates in the union equally claſh with the conſtitution of the United States, and have you heard of any of them calling a convention to alter their conſtitution, and ſhall Pennſylvania be the firſt to run into ſo fooliſh and expenſive a meaſure, to repeat what they have already done by the higheſt authority they poſſeſs? Beſides, as far as the argument they have made uſe of has any operation, it operates directly againſt the meaſure propoſed, and ſhews the impropriety of taking up the buſineſs at this time. It is by no means improbable that the federal government may yet receive very material alterations and amendments.—Under the old confederation the union conſiſted of thirteen ſtates, ſeven of which have diſapproved of the new conſtitution in its preſent form.---Two, viz. North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland have refuſed to ratify it unleſs amended, and five ſtates (amongſt which are the important ſtates of Virginia, Maſſachuſetts and New-York) have ratified it, on condition that it ſhould be a ſtanding inſtruction to their repreſentatives to take meaſures to procure certain amendments; therefore thirty-two members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, which is a majority, come from thoſe five ſtates---ſo that if alterations are at all proper to be made in our form of government, on this account, it would certainly be prudent to wait the reſult of the deliberations of the new Congreſs, and the applications from the different ſtates for amendments, leſt we ſhould be under the neceſſity of calling a convention a ſecond time.

If our conſtitution needs any amendments, *it muſt be, to erect firmer barriers, than* OATHS OF OFFICE, *to reſtrain the guardians of your liberties from trampling upon them at their pleaſure, and to confine them to the buſineſs for which alone you have honored them with your confidence.* But if any of our fellow-citizens ſhould be of opinion, that it could receive an improvement in any other reſpect, the convention who framed it at firſt, has prudently provided for this in the appointment of a Council of Cenſors, who are to meet, by the conſtitution, in one year after the propoſed time of calling the new convention, and poſſibly before we can know the final reſult of the deliberations of Congreſs on the ſubject of amendments to the federal conſtitution.---We are aware that our opponents object to the mode pointed out by the conſtitution of altering it by means of a council of cenſors, which they ſay is an unequal repreſentation of the people, the ſmalleſt county ſending as many members as the largeſt, and the conſent of two-thirds of the cenſors being neceſſary to the calling of a convention; but we believe it will be allowed on all hands, that ſome check is neceſſary to prevent a continual fluctuation in the principles of government, if the firſt principles of ſociety can be ſupereeded by an act of the Houſe, which are only entruſted with the ordinary buſineſs of legiſlation, it will be as eaſy to change the conſtitution as to enact a law---Beſides if the council of cenſors are an unequal repreſentation, 'tis owing to the inequality of the counties, the erection of which depends on the legiſlature. Some of them it is true are pitifully ſmall.---But the ſame difficulty occurs in altering every other form of government, particularly that of the United States, which has been ſo highly extolled as being perfect. It cannot be altered even after a recommendation of Congreſs for the purpoſe, without the conſent of two-thirds of the ſtates, and the trifling ſtates of Delaware, Rhode-Iſland and Georgia, have the ſame vote as the important ones of Virginia, Pennſylvania, or Maſſachuſetts; and the Senate of the United States is alſo formed on the ſame principle, every ſtate in the union ſending an equal number of Senators—On the whole we think experience has ſhewn our conſtitution to be equal to any in the union.—There is certainly no neceſſity for altering it at preſent—it ſecures more liberty in the hands of the people than any other form of government can boaſt. It has had no fair chance from the beginning, but has been conſtantly oppoſed by the ſame ſet of men who now attempt to deſtroy it. Miſchiefs have been created by them which they have charged to the conſtitution. Pennſylvania under her preſent conſtitution has ſupported her internal credit, by diſcharging her engagements to her citizens, and complying with the demands of the United States, in an equal degree with any ſtate in the union.

But they ſay that the expenſiveneſs of our plan of government, and its being contradictory to the federal conſtitution in ſome inſtances, are "circumſtances which will not admit of the delay of the method preſcribed by the conſtitution," and hence they adviſe you to recur to firſt principles, and call a Convention to alter your conſtitution, without any regard to the mode which it preſcribes. You have already ſeen how unfounded in fact and frivolous, theſe pretended circumſtances are, which they ſay cannot admit of the delay of a ſingle year. We now requeſt your ſerious attention to the dangerous conſequences of complying with their advice.

When you amend your conſtitution in the mode which it preſcribes, it continues in force until it is amended, and all the operations of government proceed in their uſual courſe, without interruption or confuſion. But when you recur to your original and inherent right to alter or amend your government, without any regard to the preſcription of your preſent conſtitution, you immediately unhinge all government, diſplace every officer in the ſtate, ſhut up the courts of juſtice, and throw the whole commonwealth into anarchy and confuſion, until a new government be provided. And are theſe pretended circumſtances of ſo much weight in themſelves, as to make it prudent for you to endanger the peace, proſperity, and protection of your fellow citizens, to expoſe the community to the alarming hazard of anarchy and confuſion, and of all the train of evils that would reſult from diſſolving the bonds of government, together with the heats, animoſities and tumults, that would probably ariſe from ſuch a meaſure, in preference to waiting for ſo ſhort a time as a ſingle year, when every alteration that may be neceſſary, can be made in a calm and diſpaſſionate manner, by the intervention and advice of the Council of Cenſors, without any of theſe alarming conſequences. Should this deſtructive meaſure that is now recommended to you by the majority of your Aſſembly receive your ſanction and approbation, there is nothing in the privileges of government which the people can afterwards call their own. Every ſucceeding Aſſembly may as eaſily ſtep out of the ordinary buſineſs of legiſlation, which alone is entruſted to their management, and under the influence of the prevailing party of the day, blow the trumpet of diſcord, and pretend a neceſſity of change after change, until uncertainty, confuſion, and contradictory ſyſtems of government, ſhall involve the whole ſtate in anarchy and uproar, until it be finally ſettled by the introduction of a military force, the uſual expedient of tyrants, to ſupport the deſpotiſm and ambition of a prevailing faction.

Theſe avowed enemies of your equal conſtitution have invited you to petition them to make proviſion for the meeting of the wiſhed for Convention, not doubting but that a ſufficient number of ſigners may be procured by a little induſtry and influence, when they have ſeen in their laſt ſeſſion upwards of ten thouſand petitioners procured, on the buſineſs of opening the theatre, in the city and ſuburbs of Philadelphia, when the city of Philadelphia does not contain 5000 taxables.

We on the contrary beſeech you to turn your attention to this important buſineſs at a criſis ſo alarming to your liberties, and with the ſteadineſs and reſolution of men that are yet free, remonſtrate againſt their attempts upon your conſtitution; and we doubt not but that the ſleeping ſpirit of liberty will be rouſed upon this occaſion, as it has been before on ſimilar attempts, and cover its enemies with that diſgrace and confuſion they deſerve.

We are happy to inform you that the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, were ſo fully ſenſible of the impropriety of the conduct of the Houſe at this time, that though a majority of the Members of Council now preſent are unfriendly to our conſtitution, yet they conceived that they could not conſiſtent with their duty as Counſellors, or the oaths they had taken, promulgate the recommendation of the Houſe, as they were requeſted to do, and accordingly rejected it, as will appear by the following extract from their minutes:—

"In Council, Saturday March 28th, 1789."

"Upon conſideration of a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the twenty-fourth inſtant, requeſting Council to promulgate the proceedings of the Houſe of that day, containing a recommendation to the good people of this ſtate on the ſubject of alterations and amendments of the conſtitution of this ſtate."

"Reſolved that this Board cannot comply with the ſaid requeſt of the Legiſlature."

We ſhall make no remarks on the other proceedings of the Legiſlature during the late ſeſſion, but conclude by requeſting our conſtituents and the reſt of the citizens of Pennſylvania, to turn their earneſt attention to this very important buſineſs, 'and may he who alone has dominion over the paſſions and underſtandings of men enlighten and direct you aright, that poſterity may *bleſs God for the* wiſdom of their anceſtors."

THOMAS KENNEDY,
THOMAS BEALE,
DAVID MITCHELL,
JOHN LUDWIG,
JOHN PIPER,
JAMES BARR,
JAMES ALLISON,
JAMES M'LENE,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
JOHN GILCHREEST,
THEOPHILUS PHILIPS,
ADAM ORTH,
JACOB MILEY.

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*** The two Treatiſes may be had, bound together, at Half a Dollar; or on fine paper at 5ſ. They contain a complete, introductory Courſe of Mercantile Inſtructions. An Uniformity will be found in both Treatiſes, which will beſt diſcover and recommend itſelf in thoſe Schools in which they may be introduced.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate, and the Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtice of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Alſo, all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated in Cheſter county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the houſe of Robert Miller, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, ſituate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaſter road running through the ſaid tract of Land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have a reaſonable time to pay part of the purchaſe money.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 1 o'clock ſaid day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1788, a Negroe woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling ſize, is ſmart and active, and ſhews her teeth much when ſhe laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly deſcribed, as ſhe carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. † JOHN NICE.

BOSTON, March 24.

By a letter from a gentleman upon the delegation of this commonwealth, we are confirmed in the intelligence, that "many gentlemen who have been honored by the people of the different ſtates, as their fœderal repreſentatives, have plead *private* buſineſs in excuſe for *official* delinquency." We hear there is not *one* in this ſtate in this predicament---the eyes and the ears of the people are open.---It is not the name of fœderaliſt alone which ought to recommend an individual to public favour, nor will it ſcreen him from deſerved cenſure. Our neceſſities and ſufferings require uncommon exertions in tardy members, to fulfil the high-wrought expectations of a whole continent. Nothing but the reſiſtleſs preſſure of diſeaſe itſelf, we hope, will long operate as an apology. The letter we have quoted and remarked on, further laments "the diſhonourable and opprobrious perſonalities which have ſtigmatiſed our public papers---and have been aimed at our moſt exalted characters"---we can only ſay, they are,

"The conſequential ills which freedom draws;
"A bad effect, but from a noble cauſe."

March 26. A correſpondent obſerves, that it muſt be very pleaſing to the good people of this commonwealth, and to thoſe of the United States in general, that the health of that diſtinguiſhed patriot Governor Hancock is ſo far reſtored, as to enable him to leave his chamber, after a long confinement, and that he is likely to enjoy a much better ſtate of health than he has done for many years paſt.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Yeſterday arrived in town from New-Jerſey, the Honorable JAMES SCHUREMAN, Eſquire, one of the Repreſentatives of that ſtate.

April 2. It is expected a ſufficient number of Senators will be arrived in a few days, which will enable that moſt Honorable Body to aſſemble for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The following is an extract from Brigade Orders, of the 2d March, 1789.

"His Excellency General Waſhington, as Preſident of the United States, may be expected in a few weeks, and as it is the duty, ſo the General is perſuaded that it will be the inclination of the Brigade to receive him with every poſſible demonſtration of military reſpect and honor. The legion, and perhaps the whole brigade, will be under arms upon that important occaſion, and are to prepare accordingly.

"The Honorable Mr. Adams, as Vice-Preſident of the United States, is alſo expected to arrive in town in a few days. He is to be received at King's-bridge by the horſe, under the command of Captain Stakes, who are hereby put under marching orders for that purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 31, 1788.

"The Portugueſe fleet ſtationed at Gibraltar to protect their trade having returned to Liſbon the beginning of this month to refit, gave an opportunity to the Algerine corſairs to come out of the Streights, which the Portugueſe received immediate notice of, ſo that in the courſe of eight days they ſent out a freſh fleet, which ſo cloſely purſued the pirates as to force one of them on ſhore on Cape-de-Gate, where ſhe was entirely loſt; the other put into Gibraltar, where ſhe is blocked up. We cannot find that in the courſe of the few days they cruiſed off St. Mary's, that they took any American veſſels, nor do we think there is any thing to be dreaded from them hereafter, as the Portugueſe ſquadron are not to quit this ſtation this winter."

Not many years ago, ſays a correſpondent, two of the *European* nations were on the point of appealing to arms on account of an Iſland, called *Corſica*, in the Mediterranean. About the ſame time the right of poſſeſſing *Falkland* Iſlands, in the ſouth ſea, was diſputed on paper with conſiderable accuteneſs. That theſe diſputes did not involve *Europe* in wars muſt be attributed more to fear or inability, than to moderation or philanthropy. What will be the next bone of contention, it is impoſſible to determine. If wars are deemed neceſſary in that part of the world to prevent an exceſſive population, ſurely other regions are not *overſtocked* with inhabitants. Geographers tell us, that conſiderable parts of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, are as yet uninhabited; and the immenſe continent of *America* is ready to receive millions, and to ſupport them comfortably and honorably. Induſtry, eſpecially in the United States, calls for an acceſſion of artiſts; and agriculture alone is capable of maintaining thouſands and tens of thouſands, who periſh in ſupporting the falſe titles of princes. The men, who muſt loſe their lives in a ſingle battle, accompanied with ſome of thoſe damſels, who ſacrifice their days in convents to family pride, under the maſk of devotion, would eaſily find that proviſion in any of our ſtates, whether new or old, which would induce them to exchange a life of rapine or of celibacy for the comforts of domeſtic life. Profligacy, which rages at large in courts, camps, cities and villages, would here be rendered uſeful to ſociety. Religion, inſtead of being confined to a convent, like a candle under a buſhel, might illuminate regions as yet in pagan darkneſs; large diſtricts, where the foot of man has ſcarcely trod, might be turned into *Edens*; and the golden age, which never exiſted but in the brains of Enthuſiaſts, might in ſome degree be realized in the *American* republics.

One ſtriking feature in the political complexion of the Dutch republic is, that the children of both ſexes are, from the moment of the earlieſt capability, initiated in ſome line of induſtrious avocation among them. Solon and Lycurgus could not have chalked out a wiſer line for the ſervice of the Grecian ſtates. It was an opinion with Alexander the Great, that boys nurtured and brought up in the camp were ever after fond of arms---and practice gave ſanction to the theory.---It holds equally good, that children early trained up to induſtry ever incline to it in maturity---for, in the language of the poet, "It grows with their growth, and ſtrengthens with their ſtrength." To our countrymen, we hope, the application is evident. If they accuſtom their little ones to honeſt employments (ſuch as will ſuit their years, conſtitutions and choices) they will thereby render them virtuous independent citizens, a credit to themſelves, and an ornament to ſociety. The conſequences of a different conduct are evident!

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

The Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Eſq; of this ſtate, is choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; and JOHN BECKLEY, Eſq; of Virginia, Secretary.

It is remarked, by one of our correſpondents, that the addreſs of the minority of the aſſembly, who oppoſe the ſubmiſſion of the conſtitution to the people, contains a declaration, that a majority of the Supreme Executive Council are deſirous of altering the conſtitution. Thus we ſee that a majority of the aſſembly of 41 to 16, and a majority of the council, are confeſſedly againſt our frame of government. We know too, that a majority of the judges deſire an alteration. All the branches, legiſlative, executive and judicial, concur in thinking our ſtate conſtitution requires reviſion and amendment, though they enjoy the honors and profits of it. Let THE PEOPLE then ſhew the ſame good ſenſe, and in a firm and decent manner apply to the aſſembly to call a convention for the purpoſe. The ſubjects of amendment can only be determined by themſelves, or their repreſentatives in convention.

The friends of equal liberty are aſtoniſhed that even fourteen of our repreſentatives can openly addreſs their conſtituents in favor of a conſtitution, whoſe form is contrary to juſtice and freedom, in ſtripping the inhabitants of the populous counties of ſeven eights of their right of election. The council of cenſors is in direct violation of the conſtitution itſelf, which ſays, that there is no ſafe rule of repreſentation, but *in proportion to the number of freemen*. Reaſon ſays the ſame----but Meſſrs. Kennedy, Piper, M'Lene, and their aſſociates in the addreſs, ſay that conſtitution is a good one which contradicts itſelf, and in one place deſtroys that juſt rule of equal election, which before it unreſervedly lays down as *alone* proper *to direct us*.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that there ſhould be any heſitation about calling a convention to alter our ſtate conſtitution. Georgia has already done it, and Virginia, it is ſaid, is about to do the ſame in the enſuing ſummer.

One of the objections made in the minority's addreſs to dividing the legiſlature into two branches is, that it will encreaſe both numbers and expence; but this would not be the caſe. For if twenty-one couſellors were to form the ſecond branch, and forty-eight members of the aſſembly were to form the firſt branch, the legiſlature would be ſufficiently large and compleat, and the number would be twenty leſs than the preſent aſſembly and council---the pay leſs of courſe, by the difference of 17/6 per day through the whole year for each of 20 counſellors. The two houſes might have the ſame wages as the aſſembly now have, or they might both be reduced as low as before the war, which the times require.

A correſpondent wiſhes to know, why Pennſylvania cannot uſe the ſame œconomy in her executive, as New-York, Virginia, South-Carolina, Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland, where there is a governor, without legiſlative power, at one fifth of the expence of our Preſident, Vice-Preſident and Counſellors.

We hear from Lancaſter county, that the propoſition for calling a Convention, to conform our State Conſtitution to the Fœderal Government, has given univerſal ſatisfaction to the numerous fœderaliſts in that part of the ſtate.

Extract of a letter from New York, April 2.

"The February packet, with the January and February mails, arrived laſt evening at Sandy-Hook, after a paſſage of fifty days. When ſhe left Falmouth, the November, December and January packets from this place had arrived---the laſt in 23 days.

"Secretary Thompſon is to go for General Waſhington: You may expect to ſee or hear from him in the courſe of next week."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 4.

"The melancholy ſituation of the King, together with the Miniſter's ambition in curbing the Prince, as Regent, and the almoſt ſudden death of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, are very affecting, and ſhew the uncertainty of happineſs, and the enjoyment of this world. I returned from London only laſt night, and am ſorry to ſay, the public have been, and are, deceived, with reſpect to the probability of his Majeſty's recovery: He is in a moſt unfortunate ſtate, and his treatment kept ſecret."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 4, 1789.

"Our beloved King has been inſane ſince the 22d of October laſt, and is incapable (ſtill) to take care of the government, which will be put (in part) into the hands of the Prince of Wales, as Regent, during the incapacity of his Majeſty. He has five phyſicians and three apothecaries, who conſtantly attend him: Is in bodily health, and it is hoped much better than at firſt. He is ſometimes ſenſible.

"It is ſuppoſed the Prince of Wales will go to the Houſe of Lords next week, and aſſume the reins of government: Soon after Mr. Pitt and moſt of the Cabinet will reſign, when it is expected Meſſrs. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, &c. will take their places, againſt the ſenſe of three fourths of the people."

The following is copied from the Georgia Gazette of March 5 *&* 12.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 16th of December laſt, Mr. Pitt moved, "That it appears to this committee, that, his Majeſty being incapable of being preſent in his Parliament, or of attending to public buſineſs, the royal authority was thereby ſuſpended."

The motion being put and reſolved *nem. con.*

Mr. Pitt moved to the following effect: That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the right and duty of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, now lawfully, legally, and fully aſſembled, repreſenting the whole ſtate of the realm, to provide the means, and determine on the meaſures neceſſary to be taken to ſupply ſuch deficiency.

The Maſter of the Rolls then roſe in ſupport of the motion, and recapitulated many of the arguments of the right honorable gentleman, and enlarged on others, and declared his ſtrong opinion to be for the rights of the two Houſes of Parliamet, and againſt the right of any individual whatever, to aſſume the royal functions during the natural life of the Sovereign.

After ſome debate, Mr. Fox roſe, and in a moſt brilliant and able ſpeech of great length, ſupported his former opinion of the right of the Prince of Wales to the regency, and agreed to the previous queſtion moved by Lord North to that effect.

Several members ſpoke after Mr. Fox; and then the previous queſtion was put.----Ayes 204.---Noes 268.

Majority 64, againſt Lord North's motion.

The reſolutions were then put and carried.

☞ The *Volunteer Company* of *Artillery* are deſired to meet on Monday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the State-Houſe, in UNIFORM.

April 7, 1789. JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.-----Amongſt which are

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Marſhall, will be Sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, fulling-mill, ſkin-mill and about 40 acres of land, ſituate off Cobb's creek, partly in the townſhip of Darby, and partly in the townſhip of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with ſome woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN SELLERS,)
April 6, 1789. ISAAC WARNER,) Executors.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from purchaſing of *Daniel Charles Heath*, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or ſhall convey the following tracts of land, ſituate in the counties of Cæcil and Kent, or one of them, in the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid county of New-Caſtle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;----the ſecond and third parts of *Heath's Range*, containing 1986 acres;---the *Foreſt*, containig 200 acres;---and *Toe's Purchaſe*, containing 450 acres; as the ſaid tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceaſed, brother to the ſaid Daniel Charles Heath, the eſtate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the ſum of one thouſand pounds ſterling and upwards, which I am adviſed the ſaid lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have inſtituted legal proceedings. BENNETT CHEW.

To COVER MARES this

ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's *livery ſtables* in Lombard-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at ſo low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and riſing nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampſon, who was the ſire of Bay Malton and ſeveral other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Meſſenger won the following ſums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be ſeen by the racing calenders where he ſtands; and ſeveral others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at preſent miſlaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colcheſter, by Shark, - - -	100
Alſo Mr. Standly's horſe, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horſe Spectre, acroſs the Flat, - - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horſe Pyrrhus, acroſs the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horſe Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Waſtell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulyſſes, - - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon, ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame properties. Good paſture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789. THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Iriſh Hunter*,

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this

ſeaſon at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Briſtol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neſhaminy, at ſo low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horſe *Governor*, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. Old Governor's yearling colts have ſold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1783. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roſcommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horſe Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horſe Trifle. In Auguſt following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horſe Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the ſame horſe a match at Twelve-ſtone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the ſame month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horſe Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; ſame year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's cheſnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Caſhel, weigh twelve ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horſe, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; ſame month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhaſſett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and diſtancing the firſt heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Caſtlebar, diſtancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the firſt heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame propetries. Money or ſatisfactory ſecurity to be given when the mares are taken away.

Cheſter county, April 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Tueſday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, ituate in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, containing 278½ acres beſides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Iſaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibſon, Philip O'Farran and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near Bodine's tavern, Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, on Friday night, the 27th ult. a bay Mare, three years old this graſs, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar, a dark ſtreak on her back, and a large dock, natural trotter, and gentle in her nature, but not broken. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the owner, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, paid by §1w REM LUPARDUS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1789.

THE members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are deſired to meet at the Court Houſe, on the 13th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. † 2w

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To be Sold by the ſubſcriber,

LIVING in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the weſt branch of Manakeſy creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houſes thereon, with a good ſpring at each door, a Griſt and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be eaſily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this ſeat for mills, ſtore, tavern or other public buſineſs is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a croſs road going through ſaid land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Eaſton. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

‖ JESSE JONES.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 9th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Drummore townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Steel's Fancy,) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 208½ Acres, adjoining lands of Iſaac Alexander, Robert King and others, late the property of Samuel Steel, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by §

JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Little Britain townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Irregularity) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 425 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Stephen Giffens, John Walker and others, late the property of James Walker, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Frey, in the Borough of Lancaſter, all that certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, in the Borough aforeſaid, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 64 feet 4½ inches, and in depth to a 14 foot alley 252 feet, bounded by a meſſuage and lot late of Caſper Marbourg and others, taken in execution as the property of Chriſtian Liebpe, and to be ſold, by § JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, March 28, 1789.

One Hundred Guineas Reward.

WHEREAS a falſe and wicked report has been contrived and for ſome weeks paſt ſpread through the city of Philadelphia, and ſeveral of the counties, charging the ſubſcriber and his wife, who keep the Spring-houſe Tavern, in Montgomery county, with the murder, &c. of one or more Travellers, in order to get their property. Conceiving it to be a duty which I owe to the community of which I am a member, to my relations, friends and neighbours, and particularly to a tender wife, and ſeven children (ſeveral of them young and helpleſs) whoſe welfare or miſery in life greatly depends upon the character which I have and ſhall leave after me, to endeavour to bring to light ſuch dark and horrible Aſſaſſins of Characters, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover to me any legal evidence of the contriver of ſaid charge, or of the author or authors of the report, and of one HALF-JOHANNES for any certain information, whereby ſuch a diſcovery may be made. CHRISTIAN DULL.

To COVER this Seaſon,

At the farm of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence* for the ſeaſon, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

ATLAS,

FOUR years old this graſs; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a ſtrong black mane and tail, ſtout made and ſtrong boned, and has as much action as any horſe: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horſe *Eclipſe*---Eclipſe was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.---The pedigrees of theſe horſes is up to the *firſt breed* now in America---*The Ulſter Laſs* is the dam of Atlas, ſhe was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Eſquire, which horſe from his *great character and blood* was afterwards ſent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulſter Laſs's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported---ſhe is a full ſiſter to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care will be taken of the mares while under the ſubſcriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re-delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to ‖ HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

March 26, 1789.

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Brick Houſe, *with a* Frame Stable *and* Lot *of* Ground,

Which for many years paſt hath been occupied as a Tavern.

Likewiſe *Four Acres* of *Ground*,

Well ſituated for a graſs lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kenſington, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of

March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October laſt, a yellow NEGROE LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a ſmall ſcar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured ſailor made jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers of eight hundred linnen, ſtriped with lye colour, tow ſhirt, ſhoes and ſtockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of ſundry kinds. Whoever harbours the ſaid SAM may depend upon being called to a ſtrict account, but whoever ſecures him in any gaol ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH COUDON.

Bucks county, March 21, 1789.

NOTICE *is hereby Given*,

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783--- Agreeable to the ſaid law, and the ſupplement to the aforeſaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of ſaid county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the reſpective places herein after mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect, by ballat---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Eſquire, to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The Firſt Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumſtead, on Tueſday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joſeph Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton townſhip, on Thurſday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Auguſtine Willet, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wedneſday, the 15th of April, at the houſe of Jacob Bennet, Eſq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſix in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their reſpective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this ſtate.---The different companies will obſerve to hold their election, to chooſe by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one enſign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

FRANCIS MURRAY,
Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The Firſt Battalion ſhall meet on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tueſday, the Third Battalion on Wedneſday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thurſday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

*** The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly deſired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their reſpective diſtricts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midſhipman on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, ſailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with diſpatches from the Earl of Carliſle and others, his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners for peace, but the ſaid Tender was caſt away on her paſſage, and the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never ſince been heard of. Any perſon who can give information of the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he ſhould be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requeſted to communicate the ſame to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of William White, deceaſed, ſituate in Derry townſhip, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburg, about 22 miles from the former, containing 214 acres and allowance, about 100 acres thereof are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made at a moderate expence; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a well of excellent water at the door, and ſeveral never-failing ſtreams running through different parts of the premiſes. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to JOHN WHITE,) Executors.
March 17, 1789. JAMES SCOTT,)

Twenty-Second of the Firſt Month, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, a black pied BULL, marked with a crop in the near ear, and half a crop in the off. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ SAMPSON CARY.

Receiver General's Office,

MARCH 19th, 1789.

PURSUANT to Inſtructions received by the Subſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council-----NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of April next, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the northeaſt corner of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be received in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the State Treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment.---Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lot may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in purſuance of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs, or to their Aſſigns or legal Repreſentatives, that warrants for their reſpective proportions will be iſſued at this office after the firſt day of April next.

In order to prevent unneceſſary applications, it may be neceſſary to ſtate, that the following deſcriptions of officers and ſoldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

Firſt. Commiſſioned officers who ſerved until the end of the war.

Second. Commiſſioned officers deranged by virtue of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs.

Third. The legal repreſentatives of all commiſſioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical ſtaff deſignated by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commiſſioned officers and privates who inliſted for and continued in the ſervice to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal repreſentatives of all non-commiſſioned officers and privates, inliſted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties juſtly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be obſerved:

Firſt. In caſe of perſonal applications of Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical perſons whoſe rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In caſe of aſſignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidences of their reſpective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be iſſued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any aſſignee, or legal repreſentative, but in conſequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be ſatisfied in any of the following diſtricts within the Weſtern Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congreſs for that purpoſe, to wit.

Firſt. One million of acres, bounded on the eaſt by the ſeventh range of townſhips---ſouth by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townſhips---and weſtward ſo far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Miſſiſippi to the river Au Vauſe---thence up the ſame until it meets a weſt line from the mouth of the Little Wabaſh---thence eaſtward with the ſaid line to the Great Wabaſh---thence down the ſame to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four firſt ranges of townſhips ſurveyed, amounting to about ninety-ſeven thouſand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchaſes made by ſeveral companies, not exceeding one ſeventh part of ſaid purchaſes.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two diſtricts or tracts of land, ſet apart by the United States in Congreſs, for ſatisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promiſed to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the late army, entitled to ſuch bounties,---That they or their legal repreſentatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congreſs of the 9th day of July laſt, and forward them to our office at Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, before the 15th of Auguſt next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will ſet out from Pittſburg, for the diſtrict on the Muſkingum, the 15th of September, provided a ſufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the buſineſs on the Muſkingum is finiſhed, the time for ſurveying the diſtrict between the Miſſiſippi, Ohio and Wabaſh rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,) Surveyors.
JAMES IRVINE,)

Carliſle, 6th January, 1789.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

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